Local thunder-storms; slightly warmer.

Purchase a STRAW HAT until you have seen the wonderful bargains we are now showing. We have placed on sale all of our finest Straws, worth \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, f or

\$1.24.

Reductions in proportion to the above have also been made on all other grades of Straws, including Boys' and Children's.

Fail to attend the Lawn Fete at the Orphans' Asylum, on College avenue, Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. There will be good music, as the following programme is to be executed by the

WHEN BAND.

	PROGR	AN
1.	Ocean to Ocean-MarchBrooke	8.
3.	Southern Melodies	10
4	Flirtation Song and DanceLa Guarda	10.
5.	Waltz-"The Senator"Benedict	11.
7.	Selection—"Wang"	12.

TO THE TRADE:

Our GREENHOOD BOOT is made of selected Veal Stock, in both ½ D. S. and D. S. and Tap, the tap nailed both on outer edge and center of sole; the last insures a good fit, the material and work-manship promise durability, and the pattern shows style. We sell you the boot at the price of inferior goods, therefore you have a desirable boot to handle. Because it pleases the customer, it is easy to sell; because it pays you a fair profit, you are pleased to sell it. Write us for sample case or sample pair, or any information regarding boots and shoes.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. J ROUTE

ANNUAL EXCURSION | TUESDAY,

Over Big 4, L. S. & M. S. | NIAGARA and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. | NIAGARA

\$5 to Niagara Falls and return; \$6 to Toronto and return, \$10 to the Thousand Islands and return and \$4 to Put-in-Bay and return.

SPECIAL TRAINS

Leave Indianapolis at 3:05 p. m. and 7:00 p. m., reach the Falls at 9:00 the next morning. Passengers for Toronts leave the Falls at 9:53 a. m. and reach Toronto at 1 o'clock p. m., or can wait and leave the Falls at 5:00 p. m. and reach Toronto at 8:00 p. m. Those for the Thousand Islands leave Niagara Falls at 8:20 in the evening, and reach the Thousand Islands at 7:00 the next morning. Call quick and secure berths in sleepers and seats in chair cars. Remember this is OVER THE DIRECT THROUGH LINE.

Passengers who do not wish to come back with special train which leaves Niagara Falls at 8:30 p. m., July 28, have the choice of three daily trains from the Falls and four from Buffalo and Cleveland, coming to Indianapolis without change or delay.

Niagara Falls tickets are good to return until Aug. 1. Thousand Islands tickets are good for 10

For tickets and full information call at Big Four Ticket Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place or Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 1 WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE.

To CHICAGO, Saturday, July 23, 1892,

\$3-ROUND TRIP-\$3

SPECIAL EXCURSION will—

Leave INDIANAPOLIS at 12:30 midnight.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN SUNDAY NIGHT, July 24, AND ALL TRAINS OF MONDAY, July 25.

This is an opportunity that should not be neglected. Remember, the Big Four passenger trains are solid vestibule trains, equipped with the finest standard and compartment sleepers, reclining chair, parlor, cafe, dining cars and dirst-class coaches provided with all modern conveniences, and all pass directly through the COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION GROUNDS, in full view of all the buildings. STOP AT WORLD'S FAIR STATION. Enter the city via THE CELEBRATED LAKE FRONT, along MICHIGAN-AVENUE BOULBVARD, stop at Van Buren street, opposite the GREAT AUDITORIUM, LELAND, RICHELIEU, VICTORIA, and in close proximity to all the leading Hotels of Chicago.

BETURNING TRAINS—

Leave Chicago daily at 9:15 a. m., 8:30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis daily at 2:50 p. m., 3:30 a. m. Call at Big Four ticket-offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, and Union Station, for tickets, sleeping berths and full information.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

A Few of the Many Excursions

C., H. & D. R. R.

CINCINNATI. 2.50 -ROUND TRIP- \$2.50

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. \$13.50-ROUND TRIP-\$13.50 Good to return until Aug. 10.

JULY 26 to 29-RUSHVILLE, IND. \$1.20 -ROUND TRIP- \$1.20

ANY DAY-NEW YORK. \$13 - ROUND TRIP-\$13 Good to return until Sept. 15. AUG. 6-

NIAGARA FALLS. \$5 - ROUND TRIP - \$5 THE BEST OF THE SEASON. City Ticket Offices, corner Illinois st. and Ken-tucky ave., 134 South Illinois st. and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS FLANNER & BUCHANAN

72 North Illinois Street.

LADY ATTENDANT.

FREE AMBULANCE.

Only White Team in City. TELEPHONE 641, OR TAKE ELECTRIC CARS

BORN & CO 97 and 99 East Washington St.

FURNITURE, CARPETS and STOVES Of Every Description.

FOLDING BEDS, HANGING LAMPS, POR-TIERES, LACE CURTAINS, ETC., ETC.

PEARSON'S MUSIC - HOUSE PIANOS

Easy Monthly Payments

82 and 84 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis.

A TRIP TO PALESTINE Leaves New York Sept. 3, ninety-two days' tour.

A. trip to Spain and Tangiers leaves New York

Aug. 27, seventy-two days' tour. All traveling expenses included, first-class. Send for programmes.

E. M. JENKINS, 257 Broadway, New York.

COLUMBIA FLOUR. BEST IN THE WORLD. ASK YOUR GROCER ACME MILLS, West Washington St.

74° FOR WAGON WHEAT

Ask your grocer for Princess Flour. Made by Blanton, Watson & Co.

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN

John Johnson, of Fort Wayne, Stabbed to Death in Front of His Dwelling.

He Was Watching for His Wife's Paramour, Saw a Stranger on the Sidewalk, Assaulted Him, and Got the Worst of the Fight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

escaped in the darkness.

FORT WAYNE, July 20 .- A murder was committed last midnight when John Johnson, an ex-street-car driver, was stabbed to death by a man he thought to be his wife's paramour. Yesterday Johnson, who has long suspected his wife of infidelity, left home estensibly to go to the country, but in reality he did not leave the city. He returned home at midnight and met a man in front of his home whom he took for his wife's companion. An angry alterestion ensued, followed by a terrible struggle, Johnson using a slungshot and beer-bottle as weapons, and the stranger wielding a dirk with such that Johnson died an hour later. A neighbor came upon the scene during the struggle, just as Johnson fell to the ground, weltering in his own blood. The stranger

When Johnson was removed to the house he declared he recognized his assailant, but refused to give his name. The wife, clad in street costume, rushed in just after her husband had received his death-wound. She seemed very cool, and though she declared she had no knowledge of the struggle or her husband's murderer. she is thought to know more than she will tell. She also requested her hus-band to tell his murderer's name, but he refused, and died with the secret locked in his bosom. The police went to work, and soon found a soft hat which belonged to the stranger, and later traced him by blood-stains to a point west of the city. The coroner's inquest to-day brought out the fact that the murderer was Oscar Strayer, an ex-railroad man, who was taken home by companions very much under the influence of liquor. The two men testified that when in front of the Johnson House Strayer broke away from them and started back down town. He met John-

son and, being supposed to be the wife's paramour, a terrible fight ensued, which resulted in Johnson's death. Strayer has not yet been captured, but officers are in close pursuit and his arrest is a question of a few hours. Scholars and Teacher Struck by Lightning. AUGUSTA, Ga., July 20. - The colored school in Brick Head village was struck by lightning yesterday. The school was filled with pupils, fifty in number, and two teachers. All sat paralyzed and unable to save themselves from danger. People rushed to the burning school-house and began to drag out the pupils, the great majority of whom had been rendered uncon-

Only \$3.75 to Chicago Via the popular Monon route, the dining-

right. Two other pupils cannot live.

scious by the stroke. One of the teachers,

Miss Willie Butler, will die. Sydney Stan-field and George Turner were killed out-

\$15-To New York and Return-\$15

Via the Pennsylvania Line from Indianapolis.

M'LUCKIE ADMITTED TO BAIL

Released from Allegheny County Jail on Bond of Ten Thousand Dollars.

The Burgess Given an Ovation on His Return to Homestead, Where He Was Met by a Band and 1,500 Marching Workmen.

Only About Sixty-Five Men in the Carnegie Company's Armor-Plate-Mill.

Observations of a Reporter Who Evaded the Guards and Stole Inside the Works-Hugh : O'Donnell Returns to Homestead.

M'LUCKIE OUT OF JAIL,

Homestead's Burgess Admitted to Ball on Furnishing Bonds for \$10,000. PITTSBURG, July 20.—The second skirmish

in the legal battle between the Carnegie Steel Company and the strikers was begun this morning before Judge Magee, when the application for the release of Burgess John McLuckie, of Homestead, was called up. There was a large crowd present, chiefly made up of Homestead people. Shortly after 9:30 o'clock Judge Magee came into court, and a few minutes later Messrs. Robb, Patterson and Beck, counsel for the prosecution, arrived, followed by attorneys Cox and Brennen, representing the defense. Much to the disappointment of the crowd, neither Benjamin Butler nor ev-Governor Hoadly was present. Attorney Cox said they had not yet decided about making informations against the Carnegie officials, and intimated that they would not be made to-day. At 9:50 o'clock Mr. Brennen formally presented the petition for the release of Mr. McLuckie, and the case was opened. After listening to all the testimony and addresses, Judge Magee fixed the amount of Burgess McLuckie's bail at \$10,000. Owen Murphy and O. C. Coon, of Homestead, went on the bond, and McLuckie was released.

Before granting bail, Judge Magee said: "I have made it my business to carefully go over this case, and unless there was some good defense, would make it murder in the first degree. I wish to say that the law makes every man who stands idly by without any effort to suppress rioting and disorder guilty of rioting. Such a man is responsible for all the consequences of disorder and rioting, whether such rioting results in loss of property of loss of life.

No matter what the result, every such man is equally guilty for such degree of crime as the facts and results warrant. This may be murder in the first or second degree. I feel that in the case of Mr. Mc-Luckie, his crime, if any, does not reach that of murder in the first degree, and am, therefore, glad there was no objection made

to his release on bail." Mr. Cox-I would like to know what disposition the court will make of the cases of the other men for whom warrants have

Mr. Burleigh—We cannot and will not dispose of the case of a man who has evaded arrest and is in hiding.

Mr. Cox—Well, they will all come in and surrender if this matter can be fixed.

Judge Magee—How can we do that? Each case should be passed on. These men may be guilty of murder in the first degree, and if so, no bail should be taken. There was a riot there, perhaps unjustifiable, but certainly some one was killed deliberately. If a man gets up a tree and deliberately kills a man, as was done at Homestead, he is guilty of murder in the first degree. is guilty of murder in the first degree. Some of these men may be the men who did this, if it was done. These cases must be disposed of through the advice and consent of the proper officer, the district attorney, and we can make no disposition of their cases till he has examined the testimony against them and advises the court. In view of the gravity of the crime and all the circumstances I feel warranted in placing the bail at \$10,000.

Burgess McLuckie received an ovation after his release. He took matters coolly and said: "I never had any doubt about my being released on bail, and when the time my innocence. I did just what Judge Magee said should have been done—tried to prevent disorder or bloodshed—and all my efforts were directed to that end. I had a good rest in jail and am better able to do my duty now than before."

esers. Brennen and Cox were asked about the future course of the men, and Mr. Cox said: "We cannot say whether the men for whom warrants are issued will surrender or not. We had hoped there would be some general order by which all of them could come here, surrender and give bail. This not having been done, cannot say what we will do. We are now going into consultation, and will decide. We have not yet decided on making informations against the Carnegie officers. Attorney Cox stated this afternoon that Hugh O'Donnell had returned to this city,

and his whereabouts is now known to the Amalgamated Association people. Up to this time eleven warrants have been issued for the leaders in the Homestead strike, and but one man, Burgess McLuckie, has been inside the jail. It is stated by counsel for the men, however, that several will give themselves up to-

Constable Weber stated to-night that he had been unable to serve any more subposnas at Homestead because Constable Mc-Brown, who assisted him in identifying the men yesterday, refused to give any help today. McBrown claims a committee called on him last night and notified him if he gave any more information to the officers they would hang him. He said others in Homestead had received similar warning. An unverified report was in circulation to-night that a committee left Homestead this evening to meet the officials of the company and settle the strike. All efforts to find the committee or locate the conference were fruitless.

The Burgess Welcomed Home. HOMESTEAD, July 20 .- A triumphal reception was accorded Burgess McLuckie when he arrived this afternoon in Homestead. Fully 1,500 of the strikers had gathered at the depot, and when the train pulled in they cheered him again and again. Not satisfied with applauding and hand-shaking, the strikers insisted on a greater demonstration in his honor. The borough Council was assembled and also the advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association. Two carriages were hastily secured and the services of a brass band. Preceded by a big American flag the advisory board-headed a procession which marched through the streets of Homestead. After the advisory board came the band, playing "Hail to the Chief." Following the musiciaus were the carriages conveying the Burgess and councilmen, and, bringing up the rear, was the locked-out men walking two abreast. The Burgess was in tine spirits, and bowed right and left to the cheering crowds of spectators gathered at every street corner

and lining the sidewalks. The parade and the causes which brought it about put the town in excellent humor. and more laughter and joking was heard in the thirty minutes after McLuckie's arrival than in the whole preceding twenty-four hours. The Burgess was escorted to his home, near which or militiamen been stationed. McLnckie was met by his wife, a nervous-looking little woman, who kissed him, and for whom the Burgess displayed equal affection. Within the doorway the couple wound their arms around one another, while their daughter, a pleasant-faced girl of sixteen, greeted her father warmly. Meanwhile the crowd dispersed, cheering wildly for McLuckie, his family, for the advisory committee, the band and nearly every body except the Car-negie officials and the militia. The com-

pany of soldiers near at hand were let severely alone, and the militiamen, for their part, maintained a becomingly dignified reserve until when the affair was at an end they shouldered arms and withdrew to their tents on the hillside.

The sensation to-night in Homestead was a sudden stop which General Snowden put upon the demonstrations in honor of Burgess McLuckie. A battery of artillery, three troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry, all full armed, were held in readiness on the hillside for use on the strikers if General Snowden's order had met with the slighest resistance. Capt. John Gerbich, of Chambersburg, with Company C. Eighth Regiment, numbering thirty-five men, brought the order to Mc-Luckie's house. Instead of a peremptory command backed up with leveled gans and bayonets, Captain Gerbich quietly requested that the addresses be dispensed with, and the crowd dispersed.

Hugh O'Donnell Keturns Home. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 20 .- Hugh O'Donnell, the uncrowned king of the strikers, arrived home to-night. He said he had been in New York all the time, and that his mission had been successful. O'Donnell was in good humor, and will go to Pittsburg in the morning to give himself up.

IN THE CARNEGIE MILLS.

What a Reporter Saw When He Stole Inside the Works-Only Sixty-Five Men at Work. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 20 .- Entrance to the Carnegie mill was made this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press, who took a skiff and succeeded in making a landing at a point which, owing to the steepness of the bank, was left unguarded. It was within twenty yards of the place where the Pinkerton barges first tried to tie up. A climb up the thirty feet of slag and iron debris bordering the river brought the armor-plate department within a few steps, and once inside access from one to another of the eight principal buildings was not difficult. Each one of the buildings was visited, not once merely, but twice, and a glance inside was not taken as satisfactory, but a walk nearly as possible straight through the center of each of the great structures was taken.
A careful count on each tour
was kept of the number of persons met. It was not an estimate, but an actual

count, one by one, of every human being seen in the Carnegie works except those wearing a militiaman's uniform. The total on the first tour was sixty-five; the total on the second tour was sixty-three. The total included workmen of whatever description Included workmen of whatever description—bosses, cooks, waiters, watchmen—all—in every working department, the office building at main gate being alone left unvisited. The surreptitious entrance was made necessary by the fact that the proper gateways are closed and sealed to newspaper men, orders being issued to not even allow their cards to be sent in asking an audience of the superintendent. The secrecy of operations within the mill inclosure is further guarded by armed militiamen at every few feet along the mile or two of high fence shutting in the property from view. The restrictions, both as to fence and gates, were tested this afternoon, and in each case the intruding newspaper man was promptly sent right-aboutface, club or bayonet being ready in hand to enforce the order. to enforce the order.

Fires were burning in a portion of openhearth department No. 1 and in the armorplate mill, but in neither was there more than a half-dozen men when the newspaper man made his inspection. Two locomotives were in operation in the yards, and in one place what seemed to be six red-hot, newly-made or newly-heated armor plates were seen. This was the sum-total of anything bearing a resemblance to new product that could be observed in the tone or during its repetition. Steam was tour or during its repetition. Steam was up in nearly all the stationary engines throughout the establishment, but for what purpose was not apparent. Some of the men counted were handling sleeping cots on a flat-car, while several others were chains themselves comfortable, seated in chairs and with feet perched up against a wall. Half a dozen, who seemed to be the most active, were by their dress and manner, evidently office men. The dining tables in one of the buildings formed pertables in one of the buildings formed perhaps as noticeable a feature as any in the
Carnegie mills. The tables were built
over, around and between costly looking machinery, wheels, shafting cranks
—all of which were motionless.
No one appeared to be paying
the slightest attention to the machinery,
but the wooden benches along the stretch
of pine tables, part of the latter covered
with shining white oil-cloth, were being
carefully looked after by men who seemed
to understand the restaurant business. to understand the restaurant business, whether or not they understood anything about steel-making. One or two of the huge shops, notably "open hearth, No 2," was wholly deserted, not even a watchman being visible. The stillness within was profound, and a search for enough fire to light a cigar was a dismal failure, the only reward for working around the furnaces heing to pull out hears of cold black paces being to pull out heaps of cold, black ashes, of which alone there seemed no lack.

CURSING THE MILITIA.

The Women of Homestead Think the Soldiers Are the Strikers' Enemies. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 20.-The statement of General Snowden last night that troops will be kept here until the trouble is settled one way or the other caused a pro-

found sensation in Homestead. Except for women cursing the militia Homestead was in a death-like quiet early this morning. "May God remember you for coming here to help take the bread from the mouths of the children." shricked one Amazon at Colonel Green, the officer in command nearest the Carnegie property and close to the strikers' headquarters. Experiences of this sort. while not numerous, were not relished by the soldiers, and they were not slow to attribute the outbursts of bitter-

ness to growing despondency in the strikers' The strikers, on the other hand, had a different explanation of any increased bad feeling for the troops. It was suggested that the announcement by General Snowden that, contrary to widespread expectation, the troops would not be withdrawn until the existing difficulties at Homestead were settled had more to do with a growth of dislike for the military than had any alleged despondency. The time named for the announcement that the troops were to be a fixture came in for some rather harsh criticism. The fact was pointed out that the information had been made public by General Snowden when it could be circulated in print the last day before the one set by Superintendent Potter as the final limit in which applications for work would be re-

ceived from the strikers. Governor Pattison gave his ultimatum to a committee of citizens who called on him to-night and requested the removal of the troops. The Governor listened attentively to what the committee had to say, and then replied he would keep guards and stay here himself all summer if necessary to vindicate law and order, and if necessary would spend every dollar in the treasury and then mortgage the State to accomplish that end.

Strike of Collar-Makers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, July 20.-The local collarmakers are striking because the bosses refuse to longer give them ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. Several non-union men have been imported, but the strikers are trying to persuade them not to go to work. One claims he was assaulted and had the striker arrested, and this has created bitter feeling on both sides. A committee of manufacturers waited on Chief of Police Newell to-day, and asked for police aid. The chief retused to interfere unless violence is offered.

UNUSUAL COURT DECISION.

A Judge Refuses to Order a Striker to Pay Alimony Because He Is Out of Work.

St. Louis, July 20.-Judge Kline, of the Circuit Court here, made a ruling to-day especially when referring to President Har-which will be deeply discussed, and be rison and the State ticket.

regarded as a victory in labor circles. Michael Fleischmann, one of the striking planing-mill men, was in court as a defendant in a suit for divorce by his wife Anna. A motion for alimony was being argued in the case. Fleischmann's attorney put his client on the stand, and showed by him that he was out of employment, being on strike and with-out means, and argued that a motion order-

ing him to pay his wife alimony should not be entered under the circumstances.

Mrs. Fleischmann's lawyer argued that strikes were no excuse for a man being idle, and he shoulabe made to support his wife. Judge Klein, however, decided that being on a strike was a sufficient cause why the court should not order, at the present time, and refused to grant the present time, and refused to grant the

GEN. WEAVER'S OPENING GUN

Fired at Vincennes, Yesterday, in the Presence of 3,000 Curious People.

There Was No Enthusiasm and No Sign of the Starry Banner, but "Cranky" Mottoes Hung from Almost Every Tree.

Special to the Indi anapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., July 20 .- The opening of the national campaign of the People's party occurred here this afternoon. In a certain sense it was a day fraught with great curiosity to our people. There are a good many who do not understand the meaning of the People's party, and the jubilee to-day was the cause of a large number of conservative people turning out to hear and see what was going on. General Weaver, candidate for President on the People's ticket, arrived late last night from the West. There was absolutely no arrangements made for his reception here. The People's party in this county is without organization, and the State committee is without funds, consequently there had been no preparations made in advance.

The jubilee advertised for to-day was supposed to be one of the greatest events of the national campaign. The public was apprised of its greatness by small handbills less than ten by twelve inches in size. There had been no arrangements made for the reception of any of the distinguished guests, and no excursion rates advertised on any of the railroads leading into this city. When General Weaver, National Chairman Taubeneck and Mrs. Todd, the lecturer and writer, arrived at the depot last night there was no one to meet them. They took a cab to the hotel, where some of the local celebrities gathered near midnight and a general hand-shaking was indulged in. General Weaver is the same standy figure as of yore.

sturdy figure as of yore.

The weather to-day was oppressively hot, but there were at least three thousand people assembled at the fair ground this afternoon to hear the General fire his salute in the grand opening of his campaign. The crowd was composed mostly of old men, and as far as could be told was about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans and was made up of strangers. Republicans, and was made up of strangers almost entirely. General Weaver talked for about three hours. He was listened to

attentively throughout, but there was an absence of enthusiasm or applause.

There were many humorous features about the meeting. The crowd was assembled under some trees in a shady part of the fair ground. The trees were loaded down with mottoes, some suggestive and some containing startling statements. For instance one read: "Lord Carnegie will some containing startling statements. For instance, one read: "Lord Carnegie will not Vote for Weaver," and another one declared that the "People's Party was in Favor of no Pinkertons, no National Banks, no Trusts; no Monopolies, no Force Bills." The leading motto was: "Labor Demands Fair Play from Capita!." Another read: "Tariff is a Tax, and the Farmer Pays It." The most startling placard, in big letters, was: "We Demand \$50 per Capita," while another read, "Free Silver and Free Men." The Homestead imbroglio was echoed by the statement "The Blood of the Martyrs of Homestead Cries Out for Vengeance at the Polls." One motto was, "Read the Omaha Platform; it is Short and Sweet and Does Not Dodge." These and similar mottoes were tacked up profusely all over the grounds. the grounds.

At the close of General Weaver's address C. C. Rankins, the treasurer of the nationat committee, arose and made the state-ment that this was the People's party fight against the enemies of the country, and money must be raised to pay expenses: He declared that they expected to carry Arkansas in September, Georgia in October and Indiana in November. In order to do this they must have the funds to keep up the fight, and he begged the people who are interested in the party's cause to contribute all they are able towards defraying

the expenses. Mrs. Todd followed Mr. Rankins and made a very bitter speech, saying she represented the cause of Christ. She predicted war and blood if the great reforms of the People's party were not effected, pleaded that money they must have, and declared that the national committee is impoverished and could go no further unless the funds were raised to pay the expenses. "If we fail for the want of money then the blood in this conflict must fall on your heads," she said. She asked for quarters, halves and dollars, and begged the audience to be liberal. "We are all poor," she exclaimed, "and if we are so poor that we must deny ourselves mest to contribute this fund, then go without meat rather than surrender. Sacrifice your ten and coffee and lend us your financial aid."

A collection was made, and there was probably about \$75 in the bushel basket when the solicitation was ended. Telegrams were read that seemed to create some excitement. One was from the Western Silver League, which telegraphed its indorsement of the Omaha ticket. Another was from the silver association of Nevada. and pledged the electoral vote of Nevada

At 4:30 o'clock a tremendous thunder storm came up and broke up the meeting. The meeting to-night at the fair ground was thinly attended on account of the

One of the most notable things of the occasion was the absence of the American flag. Not a sign of the stars and stripes could be seen on the entire grounds. There were no bunting decorations around the speaker's stand, and the flag of liberty was nowhere to be seen. The local managers of the People's party, together with a large number of State politicians who are here, are feeling enthusiastic regarding their meeting to-day, and regard it as a grand

Hon. John L. Griffiths at Kokomo.

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

Kokomo, Ind., July 20.-Hon. John L. Griffiths addressed the Young Men's Republican Club here this evening. The court-house was packed with shouting Republicans, and his speech aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He said the party would be greatly strengthened by the infusion of new blood, and predicted a marked effect on the result. One year of McKinleyism, he said, had proved its wisdom; not a single article had been advanced in price. He scored the Democratic press for holding the tariff responsible for the Homestead strike, and cited the fact that twice as many strikes curred in Great Britain under free trade. The wisdom of reciprocity had been demonstrated by results. The false pretense of Democracy was well stated by the record of the recent Democratic State Legislature, which rejected nineteen of the twenty-three bills introduced for the relief of the laboring classes of the State. Of the tax law he said that of the one and one-fourth million dollars increase in taxes, corporations paid but \$228,000, while the farmer. home-owner and comparty, he said, needs no platform but its record. The mugwumps, he declared, were simply coupons on Democratic tickets.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON

Both Gentlemen Formally Notified of Their Nomination by the Democracy.

Madison-Square Garden, New York, Filled with a Perspiring Crowd that Yelled Almost Continuously During the Proceedings.

Speeches by Messrs. Wilson and White and Replies by the Candidates.

Mr. Cleveland Talks About the Tariff, "Force" Bill, and What His Party Should Do, and the "General" Does Likewisa.

THE CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Cleveland and Stevenson Officially Informed of Their Nominations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, July 20 .- The first decisive gun of the Democratic campaign of 1892 was touched off to-night, in Madisonsquare Garden, in the presence of a vast assemblage. The huge auditorium was packed from pit to dome, and as the place holds ten thousand persons comfortably it is estimated that almost twice that number were present. The occasion that brought this vast throng together was the notification ceremonies of the two great leaders of the Democratic party-Grover Cleveland

and Adlai E. Stevenson. As early as 6 o'clock the crowd began gathering about the doors, and at 7:30 P. M., when they were finally opened, the streets about the Garden were filled with a pushing, struggling, perspiring mob which flowed into the auditorium with the roaring sound of a cataract. Never had the Garden held such a crowd nor had more enthusiasm been displayed. The space room was economized to the utmost degree, the enthusiastic Democrats standing, after the seats were filled, in lines so dense that breathing became difficult. The Garden was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, the colors of which were brought in strong relief by the brilliant light from the three thousand electric lamps. This, with the sea of bobbing heads and up-

turned faces, presented a memorable scene. The platform was placed at the Fourthavenue end of the building. Over it was an immense sounding-board. In the center of this were two national flags, placed transwise, and over these, written in incandescent lamps, were the words, "Cleveland and Stevenson." The platform had a seating capacity of 750 persons, but it had a thousand on it. Mrs. Cleveland and party entered a box about 8 o'clock, and this gave the crowd a chance to give vent to some of their pent-up enthusiasm. Quiet had scarcely been restored when a mighty cheer broke out and there was a waving of hats, handkerchiefs, fans, etc. Then John M. Bowers, escorting Adlai E. Stevenson, appeared. Mr. Stevenson gracefully acknowledged the plaudits with a bow. Governor Flower and General Sickles were the next and they were as vigorously the next, and they were as vigorously

The concert-pitch enthusiasm was struck at 8:15. At this time the chief figure in this memorable meeting came upon the scene. Surrounded by a group of notable men, the leader of the Democracy and of tariff reform made his way to the front of the platform. The cheering and plaudits that had gone before were as nothing compared to the ovation tendered the man who has so wound himself in the hearts of the people. Mr. Cleveland looked impressed with the magnitude of the gathering and the scene it presented as each and every man and woman stood on their feet applauding in the most enthusiastic manner. He bowed his thanks again and again, but the din and noise continued for many minutes, and the secretary of the notification committee, Nicholas M. Bell, finally arose in despair and entreated the crowd to be silent. It was, however, a fruitless task, at 8:15. At this time the chief figure in silent. It was, however, a fruitless task, and nothing was left but to begin the ex-

COLONEL WILSON'S SPEECH. Colonel Wilson, of West Virginia, approached the rostrum, and Grover Cleveland rose to listen to the speech of notifica-

tion. Mr. Wilson said: Mr. Cleveland-We bring you to-night a message from the Democratic party. We come as a committee from its national convention, repre-senting every Democratic constituency in the country, to give you official notification that you have been chosen as its candidate for the office of President of the United States. We are also charged with the duty of presenting you the platform of principles adopted by that convention. This platform contains a full and explicit declaration of the position of the national Democratic party on the great political issues of the day; but in all its utterances it is merely a development of one great principle—that whatever governments and laws can do for a people must be done for all the people, without precedence of section or grades of citizenship.

It is a dangerous thing for a political party to continue its existence after the work which called it into being has been accomplished. It will inevitably pass, as the political organiza-tion against which we contend has already passed, into the service of the great special interests which everywhere strive to secure political power for their own advantage. Of the present policies of that party, it may truly be said that they all tend to centralization of political power in the federal government and the centralization of wealth in favored classes. Against both tendencies we fight as against enemies of our freedom. As guardians of that freedom we plant ourselves upon the prin-ciple that the necessities of government are the ending of just taxation. Whatof government at the expense of the liberties of the people. The government that deals with the citizen at long range, and through officials not chosen by himself, will become his master; the government that is carried on beneath his own eye, by his own chosen ser-vant, and within reach of his own regulating and ounishing arm-that government can be kept his servant. Yet we have but recently barely escaped a successful effort to strike down the government that stands nearest the citizen, and to strip from the people in the States that right, preservative of all other rights—the right of holding their own elections, and of choosing their own representatives.

Such, sir, are some of the issues of the campaign on which we are about to enter. They go go to the foundation of our liberties. In this great contest your party has summoned you to be its leader. Four years ago, in the mid-career of a service that well deserved the highest honors your countrymen could bestow, as we feel sure that it will receive the highest encomiums that history can award, you were struck down, because, as a Democrat, you could make no terms with those who wished to plunder the people's treasury, or those who sought to perpetuate the passions of civil strife. Your countrymen will right this wrong. They have seen an attempt to turn the gratitude of a great Nation into an electioneering fund for a political party, and service to that party in the conflicts of peace count for more than service to the country in the conflicts of war. They have seen every power of the federal administration passionately used to destroy free elections in the States; and, seeing all this, they have lost no opportunity in the past four years to honor your administration. And now, sir, we put into your hands the com-mission of which we are the bearers. It is the highest honor your party can bestow. It is the gravest call to duty your fellow-Democrats can make. But we believe we can assure you that there are no "Weak, weary or despondent Demo" crats" in the ranks of our party to-day, and that, with the people's cause as our cause, we doubt not you will lead us to a victory in which the principles of our party shall gloriously triumph and the welfare of our country shall be mightly

No one could hear this speech except ose within thirty yards of the speaker. Order, however, was obtained for the tirst time during the evening.

THE FORMAL NOTIFICATION. Hon. R. M. Bell, of Missouri, then read the letter of notification to the meeting.

It was as follows: To Grover Cleveland, New York: As members of the notification committee.

delegated by the national Democratic conven-tion, which assembled in Chicago, June 21, it is our agreeable duty to inform you that upon a